EPISCOPALIANS TO MEET.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION WILL BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH THE PLACE SELECTED

-SUBJECTS WHICH WILL COME UP

Much interest is fell by Episcopalians in the next neeting of the Episcopal General Convention, which will be held in St. George's Church, in this city, beginning Wednesday, October 2, and the sessions of which will probably continue for a month. The local committees have been busy for some time perfecting the necessary arrangements for the entertainment and comfort of this great body, and nothing has been left undone to make it a success in every way. George's Church is chosen partly because of its convenient situation, and partly because the splendid Memorial Building adjoining it will furnsh just the ecommodations needed for the committee work of the Convention, an important consideration in a meeting of this kind. In accordance with a recently adopted rule, the clerical and lay deputies will have their expenses paid by the diocese from which they come, a fact which will make the task of entertainment much easier. It is understood, however, that Bishop Potter will entertain all the bishops, numbering some sixty, and the diocese of New-York will provide a daily kincheon for the members of the Convention. The character of this luncheon, it is said, will imitate in its simplicity that of the Bishops at the recent Lambeth Conference. It is hoped that this example of simplicity will encourage other smaller cities to

feel that they are able to take care of future meetings

of the Convention The General Convention consists of two co-ordinate houses, the House of Bishops, whose sessions are secret, and the house of clerical and lay deputies. c sisting of four elergymen and four laymen from every diocese in the United States. As there are now fifty regularly organized dioceses, the lower house in the coming Convention will number 400 members, delegates from the missionary jurisdictions, who have seats but no votes, not included. As heretofore, the Convention will number among its members any men eminent in every walk of life. Among the best-known bishops are Bishops Williams, of Con-necticut, the venerable presiding bishop of the Church, who takes high rank as a clear-headed theologian; Doane, of Albany, who is almost as well known in this city as in the capital; McLaren, of Chicago; Grafton, of Fond du Lac, formerly prominent as one of "Cowley Fathers"; Littlejohn, of Brooklyn; Galleher, of Louisiana formerly rector of Zion Church in this city; Whipple, of Minnesota, the apostle to the red man; Thompson, of Mississippl, formerly rector of Christ Church, in this city; Starkey, of Newark; Potter, of New-York; Leonard, of Ohio; Whittaker, of Pennsylvania; Clark, of Rhode Island; Seymour, of Springfield, Ill., formerly Dean of the General Theological Seminary in this city; and Coxe, of Western New-York. Among the best-known elerical deputies may be mentioned the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. E. Harwood, of New-Haven, Conn.; the Rev. Drs. T. S. Drowne and Charles R. Baker, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Phillips Tribuse is glad to print the substance of it as the first Brooks, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Colt. of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, E. A. Hoffman, W. R. Huntington and C. E. Swope, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. C. A. L. Richards, of Providence.

Among the most prominent lay deputies may be mentioned Erastus Corning, of Albany; Henry Coppee, of Lehigh University; Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut; Jasper W. Gilbert and Seth Low, of Brooklyn; J. C. Bancroft Davis, of Baltimore; Dr. Shattuck and Alexander H. Rice, of Boston; J. M. Woolworth, of P. Nash, Hamilton Fish, J. Pierpont Morgan, and W. Bayard Cutting, of New-York; Columbus Delano, of Ohio, and James S. Biddle and Lemuel Coffin, of Philadelphia. The General Convention is a triennial body, the

last meeting having been held in Chicago in 1880. On that occasion the House of Deputies organized by electing the Rev. R. Dix, of this city, its president, and he performed the arduous and delicate duties of that office with such unfailing ability, courtesy and impartiality, that his re-election this year would seem to be a foregone conclusion. It is possible, however, that he may feel that he can serve the Convention better on the floor and in the various committees, especially as many questions are to come up for discussion in which he is deeply interested. The able and efficient secretary of the Convention, the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, of Medford, Mass., will undoubtedly be re-elected, and W. W. Antor will also be reelected treasurer of the Convention.

Pirst and foremost among the important subjects to be discussed will be that of prayer book revision. The question of revising certain features of the prayer the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, now of Grace Church in this city, but then of Worcester, Mass., twelve or fifteen years ago. His ability in presenting the importance of prayer book revision and his wide familiarity with the whole subject of liturgies made a great impression on Episcopalians generally. A liturgical committee, appointed through his efforts, recommended six years ago a large number of changes none of which, however, affected any vital doctrine. No measures of this character can become law until they are favorably considered by two consecutive Conventions. And so the changes which passed that Convention came up for final discussion at the Chicago Convention three years ago. A number of alterations and amendments to the prayer book were then adopted, and the whole subject of further revision was entrusted to a liturgical committee of fifteen, to report at this Convention. The report of that committee is now printed, and is an interesting document. A large number of alterations, amendments and additions to the prayer book are recommended, which, if adopted, will make that venerable book much better suited than it now is to the needs of the people. The committee have also compiled a book of offices for sundry occasions not provided for in the prayer book. It is hoped and expected that the Convention will authorize the provisional use of this book, in which case is will be bound with the bymnal. The discussion over these liturgical questions will be full of interest and may develop considerable bitterness. Unfortunately a legislative body like the General Convention is ill-suited to the consideration of such questions as liturgical revision, and the danger is that much time will be frittered away in discussing the well-digested work of the liturgical committee, with the result that the desired alterations and amendments will not be made. In line with the revision of the prayer book will be the revision of the present hymnal of the Episcopal Church. A hymnal committee was appointed by the last General Convention, charged with the duty of compiling a new collection of hymns. The committee has fulfilled its task, and the compilation has been

compiling a new collection of hymns. The committee has fulfilled its task, and the compilation has been put in print, so that all may form a judgment concerning it. It contains about 650 hymns, or over 100 more than the present collection. The compilers have tried hard to make it as perfect and comprehensive as possible. If one may judge from the controversy over the present and the proposed hymnal which has been raging in the Church organs during the last year, there is a great deal of interest felt in this subject, and the discussion of it in the Convention will doubtless be lively.

But the question which is expected to arouse the most intense interest will be that of changing the name of the Church. This question has been pressed with great skill and pertinacity for a number of years by the extreme wing of the High Church party; and at the last General Convention the resolution to change the name of the Church did not lack many votes of passing the lower house. The question has been discussed with a great deal of heat during the last three years, especially by those who are opposed to the change. The "Catholies" have not talked much, but it is pretty certain that they have been working hard to secure a large number of deputies to this convention who will be in favor of a change of name. It is almost certain that the question will be introduced, and if it is there will be a debate on the whole question of Catholieism and Protestantism that will be well worth listening to.

Another important question that may come up is that of proportionate representation. Under the present system every diocese sends the same number of deputies to the General Convention. It is declared that this works an injury in two ways. First it gives to a weak diocese like Arkansas, with only about a dozen clergy and a handful of communicants, a veting power equal to the great diocese of New-York; and secondly it enables any party, in the furtherance of some partisan purpose, to colonize a number of some partisan purpose, to colonize a

them to oppose any measure that will deprive them of that strength.

Other Important questions to be discussed by the Convention are the missionary work of the Church, the work among the colored people of the South, which does not prosper as it should, the question of divorce, the need of an appellate court in the Church, the responses to the bishops invitation to Christian unity put forth at the last General Convention, the defects of the parachial system, and the importance of religious education.

The discussion in regard to the religious needs of the colored people in the South will assume great importance in view of the recent attitude of the white churchmen in South Carolina toward their colored

brethren. Two years ago the bishop of that diocese decided, as of course he was legally bound to do by the canon law of the Church, not to speak of the greater law of Christian brotherhood, that a colored elergyman in good standing, who was the rector of a regularly organized parish in the diocese, was entitled to a seat in the diocesan convention. This decision was violently resented by a number of the white members of the convention, who withdrew and organized a convention of their own. Since them a compromise has been arrived at, but the principle of religious equality irrespective of race has not been recognized. A similar race antagonism has appeared in other parts of the South. It is not therefore surprising that the Episcopal Church has falled to do any effective work among the colored people. This failure is keenly felt by some of the best men in the Church. Others are hotly indignant at the unchristian spirit of caste which exists in the South, and are determined to bring the whole subject before the Church in the Convention. It is a difficult and unpleasant question to seftic satisfactorily, and the way out is dark and uncertain. If the convention insists on the obliteration of the caste line, a schism will be precipitated in the South. And on the other hand, the organization of a separate Church for the colored people would seem to be opposed to the spirit and genius of the Episcopal Church. Besides which it is doubtful if it would work.

It is, by the way, unofficially announced by some

church. Besides which it is doubtful if it would work.

It is, by the way, unofficially announced by some of the leaders of the Catholic party that they are in favor of calling the Church "The Church of the United States." But this name will probably be as objectionable to average Episcopalians us any of the other names that have been proposed. It is, moreover, the opinion of many good lawyers that any change of name would involve the Church in endless litigation over its property, with the prospect of losing some of it, a fact which, if true, will do much to defeat the measure.

A number of distinguished delegates from the English Church in Canada will be present during the Convention, among then Bishop Courtney, of Nova Scotia, who was formerly an assistant minister of St. Thomas's Church in this city. It is also expected that Lord Plunkett, the Bishop of Dublin, Ireland, will be present at the convention.

TRUTH WORTH TREASURING.

1.

CPLIFTING FOR THE DOWNCAST.

A SERMON BY THE REV. DR. JAMES M. KING, THE PASTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S METH-

ODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

One of the most enterprising as well as energetic elergymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church is the Rev. Dr. James M. King, the pastor of St. Andrew's Church in Seventy-first-st. Dr. King and the people of his congregation are of one heart and one mind, and as a result, a fine new church building is being erected in Seventy-sixth-st., between Ninth and Tenth The building will be of rough brownstone, and will include a chapel and parsonage, and as the pro-portions of the edifice are on a large scale, the whole will present a rich and imposing appearance. The cornerstone of the new church was laid a week ago Saturday.

Dr. King took for his subject "Uplifting for the Downcast" yesterday morning, and preached from the words: "Why art thou cast down, oh, my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise Him who is the health of my countenance and my God." Psaims xill: 2. It was a most eloquent and earnest sermon, and The one of its regular winter series of sermons:

"Disquietude and affliction are so common in this

world that inspiration has provided a standard prayer and solemn psalm to suit the case. Psalm, and the caption reads: 'A prayer of the afflicted, when he is overwhelmed, and poureth out his completet before the Lord.' The extent to which a good man may be discouraged or cast down while he yet retains his loyalty to God is a question which perplexes many. Discouragement will come to the good, often greater than to the bad or indifferent, because they have more sensitive souls. But when the Cortlandt Parker, of Newark; Stephen promise comes they must not refuse it. God's promise must banisi, disquetude whatever the procause; it must lift up the soul however cast down; otherwise the good man's discouragements extend too

far and become mightier (han grace.

"But why does God suffer those whom He calls His own children to be discouraged, and their peace to be Why permit their joy and comfort to be eclipsed? Beyond a question, we answer, for their highest weal. The star which guided the Magi to the manger in Bethlehem did not arways go before them; appeared, and then ag en; when it appeared then again it was hidden; when pointed the way to pointed the way to the promped Messlah, and when it was yelled it made them more diligent in seeking after Him. Mary, the mother of Jesus, was benefited by both her fear and her joy, for when her divine son hid Himself from her she sought the more earnestly, and when she found Him she rejoiced the more heartily. His absence increased and drew out her desires, and His presence drew out and intensified her Joys. God when He seems to be absent from us are testimonies of our love to Him; by the shiring of His The question of revising certain features of the prayer took, and in various ways enriching the liturgical mony of His love to us; so that whether His reconservices of the Church, was first seriously agitated by the Par Par W B. Huntington, now of Grace Church

other they six therefore God's love permits men's peace to be interrupted, their hearts to be disquieted, their souls to be discouraged, that they may encourage themselves in God aione, saying hope thou in God. "Inward peace and quietness of soul are so valuable that God seeks to enhance their value in man's estimation. Let a common mercy be lost, and the finding of it makes it uncommon. To be able to pursue one's usual business avocation is counted the commonest mercy, but let a man lose his health, and be kept away from the counting-room or the exchange for many weeks, and then when he can get to bissiness for a single day, he thinks it an extraordinary mercy and blessing. Being deprived of a common mency enhances its value.

"So let a man's peace and quietness of soul be uninterrupted and He considers if a common mercy, but let His Soul be builteted, and then when He recovers. His peace He values it. God is a tender Pather, and wants the supreme love of His children, stead of to the Giver, He permits the mercies to flag, for a season that the child may be brought back to the Father.

"But can a good man be discouraged and com-

stead of to the Giver, He permits the mercles to flag, for a season that the child may be brought back to the Pather.

"But can a good man be discouraged and comforted and discouraged and comforted again repeatedly? Yes! Most of God's truest servants in this world have this experience, although they never in their hours of deepest depression are without hope in God. Still, this variable condition of experience while not sinful, is an evil. While a man's title to his land is under a cloud, he will not cultivate the soil nor erect his buildings; while a man is inquiring the way he cannot make much progress in his journey.

"But how shall the soul that has lost its peace and joy recover them again! David answered his own soul! 'Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance and my God.' The memory of God's past mercles and fatifulness inspires hope. Wait for God's time of visitation, and don't attempt to dictate the time or limit the method of His coming. 'They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength.' Reasoning will not bring comfort nor expel tempfations. As another has said: 'Dispute not with God lest you be confounded, dispute not with Satan lest you be deceived.' If the unrest has no element of sinfulness in it, you will not have to wait comfortless long. The God of Peace will soon return. If sin has brought unrest, then peace can only be restored when pardon follows pentience. Go to God's promises, and use them until you find the one that makes sure the connection of your soul with the Saviour, and you will soon be constrained to say.' In the multitude of my thoughts, O Lord, Thy comforts have comforted my soul.'

THE ALMIGHTY A BULWARK.

THE ALMIGHTY A BULWARK. "But is there no adequate defence of the good

man against discouragements? A godly man has vital connection with God himself. He has God as his portion, he has a proprietary interest in divinity and has no necessity for disquietude, whatever his condition may be. His light and jey may be dark ened for a time, but they can never be put out. It persecuted the Christians, once found his army surrounded by the enemy, and disaster imminent because rounded by the evemy, and disaster imminish because of the want of water, he commanded the Christians of his army to pray for rain, and the rain came, his army was saved and his enemies defeated. The Emperor wrote a letter to the Roman Senate, commending the Christians, saying that they were a people which were content with God, whom they always carried about with them in their hosoms, and they have God in their convelence for their bulwark. A persecutor, an enemy and a heathen bore this testimony.

persecutor, an enemy and a heathen bore this testimony.

"David in the text tells us the secret of the uplifting of the cast down in his time, but we know a more potent secret than David knew. We live since the Incarnate Son of God, triumphant over man's last enemy, has said: 'All power is given unto me.' As a man and brother of humanity He learned and recognized man's condition. I know thy works and thy tribulation, and thy poverty.' Satan shall cast some of you into prison. 'Les not your heart be troubled.' I am with you alway. Cast down. His hand lifts us up; disquieted, He speaks peace. 'My peace I give unto you.' Hope thou in God,' Which hope we have as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the vail, whither the forerunner hath for us entered even Jesus.' David said, 'Rope thou in God,' and this hope was the key to unlock the treasures of peace. Revel ion says of Christ: 'He hath the key of David: He openeth and no man shuts, and



CASE OF COL. THOMAS H. HOLT, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
HE DISCHARGES ONE AND A HALF OUNCES OF CALCULI UNDER ITS ACTION. HIS CASE STATED BY HIS FAMILY PHYSICIAN, DR. E. C. LAIRD, OF HAW RIVER, N. C.



COL. THOMAS H. HOLT. Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina.

STATEMENT OF DR. LAIRD. From the Maryland MEDICAL JOURNAL of Nov. 17, 1883.

WATER IN CASES OF ONE DOZEN HALF-GALLON BOTTLES \$5 PER CASE.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

THE VALUE OF INWARD PEACE.

"God takes into the acount men's dispositions and infirmities in dealing with them. In speaking of the ingratitude of His chosen people for His benefits to them He says: 'I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love.' It is the disposition of men to come to God after they have found out the empthness of other things; therefore God's love permits men's peace to be interrunted, their bears to come permits men's peace to be interrunted, their bears to come permits men's peace to be interrunted, their bears to come permits men's peace to be interrunted, their bears to come permits men's peace to be interrunted, their bears to come permits men's peace to be interrunted. shutteth and no man openeth.' 'Thou will keep him

Thy countenance. And in the Acts, quoties David. It is declared, 'Thou shall make me full of Joy with Thy countenance.'

"To assure us of His presence, and thus to remind us of our perpetual security, if we have taken Him into our connects and made Him the object of our hope, and to make us conscious of the safety which comes from knowledge of the ever present God being our intimate friend and companion, He has taken to Himself many titles. Wherever you cast your eye, if your soul is in harmony with the character of the greater David, you shall hardly look upon anything but Jesus Christ has taken the name of that upon Himself. Looking into the heavens by day and beholding the sun, memory tells us that He is called 'the Sun of Rightousness.' Gazing upon the unnumbered worlds, we recall that He is styled 'the Bright and Morning Star.' and that He is the creator of the worlds sustained by His power, for 'all things were made by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made.' Our bodies remind us that 'He is the head of the body, the Church.' For raiment we are told to 'put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ.' For food, 'desus said unto them, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to Me shall never hunger.' When we enter our houses' his voice comes to us saying: 'I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall zo in and out, and shall find pasture.' Looking upon the flocks in the fields, the voice comes azaid, saying: 'I am the good Shepherd; the good Shepherd giveth his life for the sheep'; and the Haptist called Him 'the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.'

"The pure flowing waters speak to us of the 'four tain opened to the house of David for sin and for upcleanliness. The massive stones that make secure our dwellings and temples remind us that we may build upon the foundation of the aposites and prophets,

Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone.' And sitting under a genial shade, or plucking the aunum fruit, 'the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden comes to us to remind us that He is 'a tree of Life.' Knowing the listlessness of humanity, God lays in wait for man's thoughts, that wherever we look we shall be reminded that Christ is the health of our countenance' and the 'hope' of our souls. And this fact He emphasizes even in figure. He is not only this fact He emphasizes even in figure. He is not only a lamb, but the 'Lamb stain from the beginning of the world.' Not only the Hamb stain from the beginning of the world.' Not only the light, but 'the true Light.' Not only bread, but 'the Bread of Life.' The first Adam gave names to creatures, which told of their natures and conditions. The second Adam, to convey to man adequate views of His nature, and attributes, tool many of these names upon himself, to convince upon that He is 'all, and in all.' With Christ as God 'hope thou in God' becomes not only hope, but realization.

For yet I know I shall IIIn praise, Who graciously to me, The health is of my countenance; Yes, mine own God is he.

The health is or my countermonner;
Yes, mine own God is he.

Hope is like the sun, which as we journey toward it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.' Jesus Christ's countenance was marred by grief for us, but not for Himself. Stophen's countenance shone as the face of an angel' because he looked upon the face of the Jesus, who had passed beyond the gates of Grief. His work completed. 'Hope thou in God' now means faith in a risen and a reigning Lord.

"Another has given a comprehensive and concise summary of the text as follows: 'It contains a catechism: a consolation, a commendation.' A cate-chism: 'Why art thou cast down, O, my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me?' A consolation: 'Hope thou in God'. A commendation: 'For I shall yet praise Him, who is the bealth of my countenance and my God.'

nance and my God.
Why restless, why cast down, my soul?
Hope still, and thou shall sing
The praise of Him who is thy God.
Thy Saviour and thy King.

The Rev. Edward F. Slattery, who, about one year ago, was arsigned by Archbishop Corrigan to organize a new parish in the neighborhood of Washington Heights was a parish in the heighborhood of Washington Heights, whe a proud and happy man yesterday, for he had so well suc-ceeded in his mission that the large gathering of clerry and laity, with the Archhishop at their lend, who were present at One-hundred-and-fity-third-st, and Tenth-ave, had assembled to witness the dedication of the new church of St. Catharine of Genoa. Archbishop Corrigan presided at the ceremony and Viscat-tiendral Domaelly blessed the core church. The Rev. M. J. Layelle, return of St. Patnew church. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Pat-rick's Cathedral, presched the sermon. The Archbishop and priests were entertained afterward at dinner by Father Stattery.

VISITORS AT OLD POINT COMFORT-IMPROVE-

MENTS AT FORTRESS MONROE. Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 22 (Special).—The opening of the new Simpson dry dock, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, on Thurslay, drew a large crowd of visitors from the twin cities, as well as a number of prominent officials and citizens from Washington and other points At 9 a. m. the dock was flooded, when the steamer Yantic, Commander C. H. Rockwell, steamed into it. The ship was ; and somely dressed with bunting and the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as she passed into position. The dock was then pumped out, when the guests, to the number of about 200, sat down to a dinner in the timber shed, which had been decorated with flags. Among the visitors present were Rear Admiral James E. Jonett, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey; Commodore Brown, Com-mandant of the Yard; Commodore White, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; and Captain Bunce president of the Board appointed to inspect the dock

on behalf of the Government.

The Groton Bridge Co., of Groton, N. Y., which has The Groton Bridge Co., of Groton, N. Y., which has been engaged for the last fifteen months constructing the new fron dock here, completed their work yesterday, and turned it over to the Government. It is the largest dock of its kind in the country, and it is as strong as wood and iron can make it.

The following are some of the late arrivals at the Hygela Hotel: Waiter Scott, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Armstrong. Miss Alice Stoddard, H. S. Lipman, James S. Mofflt, M. D. Hall, J. A. Goulden, George W. Fackler, E. T. McManus, Sammel Herrman, H. L. Constable, Charles E. Brown, James Rowan, Miss Rowan, Charles H. Dickson, New York: Theodore H. Ward and daughter, Bloomfield, N. J.; J. H. Norcross, Boston; W. A. Harris, New Haven; A. L. Eugens, Bridgeport, Conn.; Charles F. Hyde and sister, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Butler, Chicago; John A. Butler, Indianapolis; W. J. Hogan and wife, A. G. Ronald, Mrs. G. W. Ronald, Louisville; E. D. Ellison, Kansas City; Calvin L. Randall and wife, Erie; D. L. Bishop and wife, Cincinnati.

A FESTIVAL FOR EAST SIDE CHARITY.

A FESTIVAL FOR EAST SIDE CHARITY.

An "Oriental Fete" is to be held in Ortgles' Galleries, in Fifth-ave., near Thirty-fourth-st., under the auspiess of "The East Side Chapel Association," which conducts an educational and religious work at No. 404 Fast Fifteenth-st. The kindergarten snd Sunday-school infant class cannot accommodate larger numbers of attendants for want of room, and this "fete" is given that money may be provided to secure additional accommodation. A loan collection of pictures has been secured, which will of itself be sufficient to attract lovers of art. The decorations and armagement of the fete bave been designed and conducted through the summer by a well-known artist of this city. The baraar will not only known artist of this city. The bazaar will not only present an Oriental picture, but will display all manner of

conference," and Mrs. F. G. Stauffer, of Ashiand, Onlo, on "Exposition of Giving."

The beara will not only present an Oriental picture, but will display all manner of insteful goods for sale—and Christmas gifts of elegance will be offered at moderate prices. Children's entertainments will be provided, so that parents and families may together enjoy the occasion. The advertisin, fournal of the fete—"A Thousand and One Tales"—will contain a scrial story by one of the well-known writers of our day and will direct visitors how best to shop and to see metropolitan sights. Contributions for the fete may be sent to Mrs. E. Bergh Braun. No. 380 Madison-ave. Miss sent to Mrs. E. Bergh Braun. No. 380 Madison-ave. Miss sent to Mrs. E. Bergh Braun. No. 380 Madison-ave. Miss sent to Mrs. E. Bergh Braun. No. 380 Madison-ave. Miss Mate Bond, No. 250 West Fifty-inth-st.

A REMARKABLE ORCHID.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Brackenridge & Co., the well-known florists, of Govanstown, brought to "The Sun" office yestenday a remarkable and beautiful orchid, which tivals anything of the kind in America. It is an "Epiphytic-orchid, the bloom of which grows downward from the roots, presenting a curious effect. The plant, which was hung over a South-st. door of "The Sun" office, is planted in moss. It has no earth, and derives all its sustenance from the air. The plant is eighteen inches square. Pendant from it are sixty-five blooms, each bloom three to lour Inches across, and of golden vellow, chading off to cream. The seent is not agreeable, in which respect it resembles the giant lity recently shown in London. Another curious characteristic if possesses is that for six months of the plants being brought here direct from South America.

Entire Union South South South America. It is not expressed in the large representation of the special proteins of the same of the plants being brought here direct from South America. Set 1 store being established are sold all over the plants being brought here direct from South America. Set 1 store b

ON THE GREAT LAKES.

THE VOYAGE BY STEAMER FROM BUFFALO TO DULUTH.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 21 (Special).—From this place to Buffaio the lake steamers travel about 1.200 miles. and it takes them nearly six days to do it. For a ousiness man, or one who is in a hurry to get from one place to another, this may seem like a slow and edious journey; but for one who has the time to spare there are few more enjoyable ways of spending it.

It is remarkable how few people there are in what those in this part of the country call " the East " who know very much of this portion of the Northwest and the manner of reaching it by the big lake steamers. Their ignorance of the lakes is probably due in part to the stories of severe and sudden storms that roll and turn the biggest ships, sending all on board, save the officers and crew, to their staterooms with reeling heads and unquiet stomachs. Of the early spring and the fall this is true, but during the summer months there is seldom a storm severe enough to disturb the most delicate traveller. One meets a peculiar mixture of people on these

steamers-a mixture seldom seen in any other place In the first place, no one seems to be in a hurre, and there is no growling or grumbling if the boats are delayed by one reason or another. Everyone is there apparently, for a quiet, good time, as long as it lasts. Horse-traders, cattle dealers, lumbermen, speculators of one kind or another; miners, invalids and those seeking to get time behind them as fast and as easily as possible, are some of the persons met. Entire families going to new homes in the West, to whom the saving of the few dollars that travel this way makes is a consideration, are also on the list of saloen passengers bown between decks, stowed away among the almost countless boxes and barrels of miscellaneous Westbound freight, is where the immigrants ride. They are the same uncleanly-looking men, women and children who were landed at Castle Garden a few days sefore and are now on their way to the Northwest to find employment in the Wisconsin pineries, the lumber and copper mills, or the iron mines. They are principally Swedes and Danes, with a sprinkling of Hungarians and Germans. When the steamers are run up to a pier and freight is to be landed, they are driven out upon the wharf to be out of the way of the longshoremen. There they camp out in little groups of from ten to twenty each, every man lugging his trunk or valise, and the women holding tightly to the children and keeping watch of the half dozen different articles making up the remainder of the family's possessions. This is by no means pleasant for them. at least in the Eastern ports, for at every pler are gangs of roughs who take special delight in making sport of the immigrants. The men usually sit stolidly smoking their huge pipes and but their wives seem appear indifferent. be thoroughly frightened and look from one to another, as if wondering whether this sort of thing is likely to continue for ever. It is not long that they have to submit to it, however, for by another afternoon, perhaps, the steamer gets up into a country "Scands" and Huns are more numerous and where they are frequently received with great

In the evening the sound of music is heard coming from the deck below and the tones of the violin and accordion can be heard above the rattle of the ship's machinery. The immigrants are enjoying themselves with music and dancing, the latter in a limited space though, for freight room is valuable. Let them have their pleasure now; they do not consider the long and bitter cold winters; the bard work in the mines, mills and forests to which they are going. Among the saloon passengers everything is done

to make one another confortable and to make the hours

fly as swiftly as possible. Music, dancing and card

playing serve for rainy days; lounging on deck in shady places for pleasant ones. There is little gambling. If money is risked, it is in small sums only, just large enough to add more interest to the games. "The relief afforded by BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to a patient of mine, Col. H., of this place, a sufferer from RENAL CALCULI, is, I think, worthy of some record. The 1st of May last he came under my care subject to frequent attacks of NEPHRITIC COLIC. Except as to the usual treatment for the relief of present suffering. I put him EXCLUSIVELY UPON BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, SPHING NO. 2 under the influence of which he in a few weeks passed four CALCULI weighing from the in a few weeks passed four CALCULI weighing from the other of three grains each, which was followed by a disappearance of symptoms. Notwithstanding, however, the pearance of symptoms. Notwithstanding, however, the quency and severity, when he made a visit to the England Lithia Springs where he used the water six weeks with the following results: The days after arrival he began to discontinued for several weeks, and afterward gradually diminished, until at the expiration of the six WATER IN CASES OF ONE DOZEN HALF-GALLON SOTILES \$5 PER CASE.

WATER IN CASES OF ONE DOZEN HALF-GALLON SOTILES \$5 PER CASE.

Until the steamer leaves the wharf at Detroit, little has been passed of novelity or interest. But if this to a patient of mine and the water discharged may strain the same time improvement in the general condition of the patient was very marked.

Until the steamer leaves the wharf at Detroit, little has been passed of novelity or interest. But if this to a patient of some minute examination, a stight sandy deposit in the urine. As the same time improvement in the general condition of the patient was very marked.

Until the steamer leaves the wharf at Detroit, little has been passed of novelity or interest. But if this to a patient of the wine condition of the patient was very marked.

Until the steamer load and more interest. But if this to condition the urine. As the sense time improvement in the general condition of the patient was very marked.

Until the steamer load worth waiting the worth waiting to take full outself. I him for the relation of the pat Until the steamer leaves the wharf at Detroit, little enough to walk, and they swarm to the pier to await the arrival of the steamer. No one appears to be in a hurry. The men, in flannel shirts and rough elothes, with bronze-colored skin, loaf around, working their hardest to keep their pipes going; while the NORFOLK'S NEW DRY DOCK OPENED. women, in clothes not made for appearance's sake but with one to three children in charge, background, and between scolding the children, gossiping in a mixed dialect and looking on are the busiest ones there. The local agent of the steamship line is the only man who pretends to dress with an idea for appearance. He wears a "biled" shirt and store clothes, and is the greatest man in the village. Everyone seems to stand in awe of him. After the steamer has been made fast, which is something of a task, as no one is in a hurry except those on the vessel, there is usually a rush for the forward part of the ship, where the immigrants are now crowded to the gangway. Old country acquaintances are met, perhaps, and some of the immigrants may land here. At any rate they are quickly surrounded by their former countrymental women and a complete Babel of voices is instantly set up. This lasts until the deck and freight hands trive them out of the way, so that the freight can be

set up. This lasts until the deck and freight hands drive them out of the way, so that the freight can be a cone are the Indians and half-breed men and women who, occupying the sunniest and warmest places on the pier, watch these proceedings. The men in a semi-civilized attire, as dirty as it is possible for men to be, lie at full length in the sun, and the women, with bright-colored shawls thrown around their shoulders, stand by and hardly utter a word. Sometimes they have baskets and bead-work to sell to the passengers and offer them far sale in "pigeon" English, mixed with a few words of bad French. At sault ste. Marie, the Indians and half-breeds pick up a little money by taking persons through the rapids of the st. Mary's kiver. If, however, one is venturesome enough to trust his life in their hands, he should be sure to make the bargain first, especially so if accompanied by a lady. Otherwise the Indians wait until the canoe is nearing the rapids, too far in the current to turn back, and then make the bargain for the ride, adrottly rocking the canoe and nearly driving the wils out of the heads of the passengers. Now it costs you no less than \$1 a head, and perhaps \$5, if you look as though you could pay it, before you are landed in smooth water below. The water is rapid and the canoe fairly flies through the holling current. A slip of the Indian's paddle would drive the light craft against a rock and the chances are that all would be crushed to pieces before carried below the rapids by the stream. The excitement of this possibility can be enjoyed for fifty cents, if a bargain is made before the journey is begun.

Reading, Sept. 22.—The National Woman's Evan-relical Missionary Society adjourned here this evening after choosing Rochester, Ind., as the next place of neeting. This morning the Rev. W. C. Kantner, of Lafayette, Oregon, preached the annual sermon, and in the effernoon Mrs. W. H. Hammer, of Cleveland, Ohlo, spoke on "Impressions of the London Missionary Conference," and Mrs. F. G. Stauffer, of Ashland, Ohlo, on "Exposition of Giving."

Husgarian Government Wises.—Gusranteed by Gov.
His family with him to see the sights, and enjoy an exhibition to which he has taken an honorable pride of contributing his little share. He has the comfort,



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too, of feeling that he belongs to something, and can go home rejoicing over the prizes he has won.

It is this democratic feature of the agricultural fair that forms one of its chief attractions. Now, so long as it can be kept out of the control of rings, it will continue to be a favorite resort of the common people, and do much to save the occupation of farming from degenerating into the merest drudgery for the sake of cking out a scarty livelihood.

ONE BRICK STARTS TWENTY POLICEMEN.

A BAND OF HEBREWS SAFELY ESCORTED THROUGH THE STREETS.

There was an exciting time in New Chambers-st. yesterday, at 11 a. m., but it did not last long. The members of the American Star Society, composed of several Hebrew todges, were marching on their way to the East River Bridge. They were going to Washington Cemetery to decorate the graves of their dead. They came from that section of the city east of the Bowery. Each man was dressed in dark clothes and wore blue and yellow regalia. There were nearly 1,000 men in the ranks, and they bore yellow banners

on which were inscribed the names and numbers of the several lodges. Their march down the New Bowery was peaceful and nothing occurred to disturb it until they reached Madison and New-Chambers sts. There several rough looking young men were gathered. Suddenly one of them threw a brick into the ranks. Much confusion ensued, but no one was injured. Policeman Henry Rohrs was on post in the immediate neighborhood, and drawing his club, he quickly presented himself where his appearance would do the most good.

A crowd gathered, but the youth who
threw the brick had vanished. Who he was and
whether his Hibernian hatred for the Orange regalia

whether his Hibernian hatred for the Orange regalia or simply a hoodlum instinct had induced him to throw the missile may never be known.

The column marched right on. Meantime word had been sent to the Oakst, police station, close at hand, that a riot was in progress. Sergeans Magan, who was at the desk, quickly summoned the reserve section of twenty men, under Roundsman William H. Wilbur, and they sallied forth, prepared to club together and put an end to the disturbance, whatever it might be. Finding all quiet they fell in as an excort to the marching column, and saw it safely as far as the entrance to the Bridge.

Then the men of the Hebrew crasnization, all of whom had been provided with tickets, presented them one by one, and passed through the entrance for pedestrians. They marched across the Bridge and took seats in elevanted radiumy cars, which had been specially reserved for them, and were carried to their destination without further interruption.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

A more than ordinarily excellent array of reading matter was laid before the patrons of yesterday's Sunday Tribune. There were letters from G. W. S. at London about English talkers, from Paris about the Government's selzure of the telephone service, from Rome about Italy's financial wees, from Stockholm about the Oriental Congress, from Constantinople about the troubles in Crete and Armenia, from London about some eminent musicians and their doings, from St. some eminent musicians and their doings, from St. Petersburg about various literary and other folk, from W. W. in the heart of England, from L. E. Q. at the Black Hills, from a quaint place in the Bahamas, from Los Angeles about the reclamation of the Southern Los Angeles about the reclaimation of the Soulhers California deserts, from Paris about the latest fashions, from Florita about a "cracker" courtship, etc. There were also numerous articles of special local interest, book reviews, poeus, a short story, musical joitings, baseball review, and many other attractive features, besides all the news of the day in all parts of the world. Copies may still be had at the office or by mail. Twenty pages. Price 5 cents.

A DOG PAYS FOR KINDNESS Max Parpart, one of the officers of the Westehester County Fire Insurance Company, recently purchased & little villa at Mount Vernon, and moved into it a fee days ago. While the family were at breakfast on Friday, a hungry-looking pug dog entered the diffingroom, and Mr. Parpart was about to drive it out, when his wife interfered and gave it something to cat. dog was then let out, and nothing was seen of him dog was then let out, and nothing was seen of non-until the following morning, when he appeared at the door and was seen to have something green in his mouth. No attention was paid to him after giving him his breakfast, until a couple of hours later, when one of the children entered, shouting: "Mamma, I've found a dollar bill!" Then Mrs, Parpart remarked, "That is what the dog had in his mouth. He came back to pay us for his breakfast."

PUSHING THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT, The only important business done at the meeting of the Central Labor Federation yesterday was the official notice given of the dissolution of the Eight-Hour League and the turning over to the Federation of the League's books and papers. The Federation will hereafter carry on the work papers. The Federation will hereafter carry on the work of the League and devote a part of every Sunday to that task. There was a long debate on the question of the eight-hour movement being of advantage to workingmen is general at No. 16 Clinton Place last night between Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Samuel Phillips, of this city. George Gunton presided. Mr. Gompers upheld the cause of the eighbour work-day, while Mr. Philips argued against it. The victory was voted to Mr. Gompers.

WORKINGMEN AND THE SITE FOR THE FAIR. WORKINGMEN AND THE SITE FOR THE FAIR.

Roger Harrison, of the Eccentric Engineers, presided at the meeting of the Central Labor Union in Clarendae Hall yesterday. There was a long discussion over the seport of George Warner, the representative of the Central Union, on the Committee on Site and Buildings for the World's Fair. The debate ended in resolutions being passed indorsing the site selected, and ordering the secutory to place \$100 to the credit of Mr. Warner for his expenses.

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